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The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the property of the family until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death in 1919. This Herald became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1921.

The Police Smoke Screen.

A few policemen—a very small fraction of the force—have just piled one outrage upon another. In an obvious effort to smoke screen their violation of the Constitution at the Town Hall meeting of November 13 they arrested a woman on Friday against whom they could not produce a fragment of evidence upon which she could be held for trial.

Apparently this was done to divert public attention from the police raid on the Town Hall meeting. The police clique and their allies from the Corporation Council's office seemed to think that by arresting a woman who attended the Town Hall meeting they could justify themselves for breaking up that gathering.

But the people of New York are not going to let their attention or their indignation be diverted from the investigation.

The people know that under the Constitution of this State every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. They know that the Constitution of the United States forbids Congress to pass any law abridging the freedom of speech.

The people know that the police at the Town Hall meeting violated the rights of the citizens who assembled there. They broke up the meeting without giving the speakers a chance to be heard.

The issue now at stake is not the subject that was slated for discussion at the Town Hall. The issue is whether this city is to be run by constitutional government or by a little bunch of lawless policemen.

Instead of an open inquiry into the conduct of the police the Police Department proceeded to "investigate" in star chamber. Then, when a witness against the accused police captain was on the stand, they arrested him on a pretext so flimsy that when the case came into court the District Attorney's representative bluntly said that there was no evidence that any offence had been committed by the prisoner.

The police group responsible cannot cloud the issue with such tactics as these. The investigation of the Town Hall oppression will go on, but it should be an investigation by an honest tribunal. New York must find out at once the motives behind the Town Hall raid. It must find out too whether Police Headquarters thinks that the late election conferred upon it the powers of the Pretorian Guard.

Incidentally, let us say a word about the District Attorney's office. The New York Herald found little good in Mr. SWANN's administration and not much to praise in the work of his successor, Mr. BANTON, now Acting District Attorney and soon to be District Attorney in fact. But it is to the credit of Mr. BANTON and his office that they have not lent themselves to the disreputable tactics of the police clique. They refused to assist in trumping up cases with which to justify either the Russian methods employed at the Town Hall meeting or the tricks of the so-called investigation.

Thanks to the District Attorney's office and the magistrates, the little group of police who are culpable have not railroaded anybody to jail in this astounding affair.

Why should not the District Attorney's office take the Town Hall incident to the Grand Jury? Let the responsibility be fixed, whether it is entirely that of a few policemen or whether it is shared by some exterior agency. It is evident that Police Headquarters is not the place to find justice.

Ponzi Dividends.

Trustees for CHARLES PONZI, Boston get rich quick operator, have announced their intention to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. out of funds recovered from the wreckage of his alleged kiting of foreign drafts from one country to another and making huge profits by converting them into gold. Maybe the losers will eventually get back 25 per cent. of the amount originally fed into Ponzi's multiplication machine.

If 10 per cent. or 25 per cent. is paid it will not be because Ponzi was

a 10 or a 25 per cent. success in his exchange operations. It will be because, while he was a 100 per cent. swindler from the first, failure came to him before he could get away with all his plunder. The authorities stopped his game in time to save something for the gulls who trusted him.

The larger the dividends paid by the trustees, the greater the failure of Ponzi, because his original purpose was not to let his victims recover 25 or 10 per cent. but to get away with 100 per cent. of the booty himself.

Boston's Population Grievance.

Boston has the misfortune to dominate a group city. Within a radius of from ten to fifteen miles from the centre of the city lives, in compact, connected communities, a population of 1,772,254. This is an aggregation of individuals in excess of that in any other American city save New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. If all these persons lived under the municipal government of Boston that city would rank as the fourth instead of the seventh among the cities in the Union, to which place the remorseless census figures relegate her. The census gives a population of 743,000 to Boston.

Under this rating Boston falls below not only the three largest cities named but below Detroit, with 993,739; Cleveland, with 796,836, and St. Louis, with 772,897. Boston only escaped being led by Baltimore, and thus shoved back into the eighth instead of the seventh place, by the narrow margin of about 16,000. The census gives Baltimore a population of 732,826.

Bostonians keenly resented the census figures from the moment they were published. Led by the Mayor, strong representations were made to the Census Bureau. The enumeration of the city directory was offered in evidence. On the basis of a percentage of actual population to directory names, heretofore shown to be reasonably accurate, it was asserted that the number of people in Boston itself was largely in excess of the census total. But the Washington authorities were obdurate. They refused to revise their count. They ignored estimates based on city directory percentages. The Boston complainants were left powerless, but they were not silenced. They refused to accept the Government count. They persisted, and still persist, in the fixed belief that the census of 1920 did Boston a grave injustice.

Now comes the National Geographic Society with words of consolation. This body takes the ground that in group urban communities like Boston the relative rank among cities as regards population should not be determined by the number of people in the chief member of the group. It should be based on the aggregate of all the immediately contiguous communities. Detroit under this method of computation would have a population of 1,145,163. Under the same method of enumeration Boston would beat Detroit by more than 800,000. The City of the Straits would then be crowded back from the fourth to the fifth place. New York of course would count as its population all suburban residents.

The New York Herald believes this census grouping of closely knit communities is the only true measurement of urban populations. It is such a good idea that it ought to be adopted.

Another Asteroid.

The planetary star recently discovered by Professor HARTMAN of the observatory at La Plata, Argentina, is not a planet as the term is ordinarily used. It merely is one of the planetary bodies whose paths lie between those of Mars and Jupiter. That is, it is one of the asteroids.

The respective distances of the planets from the sun form a series long known as Bode's law, named for its discoverer. But because a gap existed in the series it was long believed by astronomers that a planet would be found between Mars and Jupiter in the apparently vacant position.

This opinion became so strong that an association of astronomers planned a systematic search for it. The discovery was made on New Year's Day, 1801, by PIAZZI, an Italian astronomer. Rather singularly, PIAZZI was not a member of the association. In the following year another asteroid of the group was discovered by ORTEGA, a German observer, and shortly afterward two others were discovered. Since 1845 about six hundred have been found and their elements computed, and the list is growing at the rate of about thirty a year. Two American astronomers, PETERS of New York and WATSON of Michigan, are among the most successful discoverers of asteroids.

The asteroids are comparatively small. Not one approaches the moon in size. Ceres, the first discovered and one of the largest, is about 400 miles in diameter. Some of the smaller members of the group are not more than two or three miles in diameter.

The orbits in which the asteroids whirl around the sun, like those of the planets, are elliptical, and in many cases the orbits are very much elongated. The orbit of Eros is so elongated that when nearest the sun it approaches very closely to the orbit of the earth. This occurred during the winter of 1893-94.

The asteroids are best sought with the aid of photography. The photographic telescope with exposed camera plate is focussed upon a fixed star within the area of research and the telescope is adjusted by its clock movement so that the star is appar-

ently motionless in the field. All fixed stars therefore appear on the photographic plate as dots. But if an asteroid is within the field of exposure the progressive motion in its orbit makes a short but clearly drawn line on the plate.

The rate at which the number of known asteroids increases year by year leads astronomers to the belief that the number of undiscovered members of the group is very great and that because of their small size a countless number will remain undiscovered by the methods at present employed. The late Professor NEWCOMB held this belief, and it was his opinion that the smallest of them were not larger than the meteors which become incandescent when they strike the earth's atmosphere.

The discovery made by Professor HARTMAN possesses but little astronomical importance.

Dangerous Lenity.

It took forty minutes to get a jury in the case of LOUIS LIVELY, accused of the murder of a seven-year-old girl in Burlington county, New Jersey, and it took two days to try, convict and sentence him to death. Here Jersey justice lived up to its best traditions. But in repeatedly turning this man loose upon society on previous occasions, although he had been convicted at different times of crimes covering a period of more than twenty-five years of the thirty-seven years of his life and ranging all the way from incendiarism to murdering, New Jersey furnished a striking instance of the danger of showing lenity to criminals.

LIVELY's criminal career began with incendiarism when he was barely twelve years old. Convicted of this crime, he was sent to the Jamesburg Reformatory in 1894. Three years later he escaped and resumed his incendiary operations at Bridgeport. Again tried and convicted, he was returned to the reformatory. After a short detention he was indentured to a farmer at Dayton, New Jersey. A few months thereafter he attacked a young woman, murdered, assaulted the farmer's son and stole money and other property.

For this series of crimes he was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. After serving only a part of his term he was again set free. He had been at large only a year or so when he was convicted in Camden of carrying concealed weapons and making threats. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, but in a year was again out on parole. Two years later he murdered EMERSON MANNING of Burlington, New Jersey. The crime was committed in Philadelphia, where a sentence of from two to three years imprisonment was imposed on this confirmed criminal. Before his term ended he was again paroled. In less than a year, on the night of June 4 last, he committed at Moorestown, New Jersey, the murder for which he has just been sentenced to death.

Here was a man who for a quarter of a century demonstrated his incorrigible propensity to the worst forms of crime. Over and over again he was tried, convicted and sentenced to prison; over and over again he was turned loose to commit other crimes. New Jersey is not alone in showing lenity in cases of this kind. The same tendency is seen in many other States. But it is doubtful if any other State in the Union can show a more flagrant example of blindness to reiterated demonstrations of error than New Jersey has exhibited in this case of LOUIS LIVELY.

Enforcing Federal Game Laws.

Federal game wardens are enforcing the provisions of the migratory bird treaty act in a way that will meet with the approval of every citizen interested in the matter of game bird conservation.

There was a disposition once to wink at infractions of the game laws. In some communities the authorities were either friendly to the hunters or lax in the performance of their duties. Birds were killed out of season or taken in traps in great numbers. Being a game warden in some places meant being a good fellow. There was a disposition also to regard that particular provision of the law prohibiting the sale of game birds, ducks, chiefly, as possessing elastic qualities, and there was scarcely a locality where professional hunters did not carry on their occupation openly.

Then came the tightening of the lines by the Federal authorities. Last season severe punishments were imposed on offenders. A resident of New Jersey was fined \$200 for shooting geese out of season and a jail sentence was threatened for a second offence. Jersey justice has just surpassed in South Carolina, where a man who offered wild ducks for sale was fined \$200 and sent to jail for three months—a severe penalty but one that should deter other gunners from violating the law.

According to the reports of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture there were fifty-seven convictions during October for violations of laws relating to game birds. There were in addition 108 cases reported by the Federal game wardens, and these will be prosecuted. The penalties imposed vary in severity in different parts of the Union. North Carolina hunters who shot ducks from a motor boat were fined \$50 each and costs, while a gunner guilty of a like offence in Maryland was fined \$2. An Illinois man who trapped ducks escaped with a fine of \$10 and costs amounting to \$28.75. This offence is in the same category as shooting ducks after

dark, which the Mississippi authorities treated with more leniency than was shown in South Carolina, certain hunters who were convicted of the offence escaping with a fine of \$10 and costs of \$27 each. It is to the credit of the Georgia authorities that three men who hunted doves out of season were fined \$20 each.

If game birds are taken only in season and in the measure prescribed by the law there will be a great increase in the supply for all. Federal supervision is doing much for the game conservation movement.

Learning to Talk.

Addressing a conference of teachers of English, Miss ALICE M. RYAN, vice-president of a bank in Milwaukee, expressed an opinion that will be commended by everybody who labors to prevent the deterioration of English speech. She said:

"Financial institutions require that their employees, especially those who come in contact with the patrons of the bank, shall have a cultural background. Oral accuracy, which banks are coming to insist upon, can come only through a substitution of real English—highbrow English, if you will—for the gutter argot which so many otherwise excellent employees have picked up. This can be accomplished only through a knowledge of the best English literature."

Fifty years ago there was a general protest among teachers against the study of English grammar in the elementary schools. The revolt was not without reason. The pupils were saturated with grammar, but there was little or no application of its principles to English speech. There was vigorous drill in the rules of syntax, but no use was made of the knowledge acquired. Pupils conjugated all sorts of verbs in all sorts of modes and tenses, but they had little use for the forms they learned. They corrected false syntax in recitation periods, and violated every rule in ordinary speech. Parsing "Paradise Lost" was done to the death of it, but the expression of the thoughts of the pupils was restricted to the monthly composition.

Then came the revolt. The teachers declared that the study of grammar brought no tangible results except a waste of time. They said that language and not technical grammar should be the objective point in the teaching of English. The teachers had their way. Technical grammar was relegated to a very uncertain background, and there began the attempt to teach the mother tongue without imparting a knowledge of the principles of construction which govern it.

The English language possesses a very definite construction, and the construction is far simpler than that of the Latin language. With the observance of the rules of construction speech may be made clear and exact; and if speech cannot possess these possibilities it is of little value.

Years ago we had the theory of English speech but not the required practice. Now we have the practice but not the necessary knowledge of the laws governing it. The blame cannot be charged wholly to the schools. When the people themselves have become awake to the needs of a better and more correct use of the mother tongue better teaching of English also will come.

There are so many unaccountable human reactions and complex loose these days it may seem useless to inquire about one more, yet one wonders if any specialist can explain what desire is satisfied, what purpose accomplished by the Vienna mob when it smashes windows, only windows, all windows.

Two popular professors in New York University, guests at the freshman dinner which sophomores rough housed, were recorded absent from the moment the first chair was hurled. Probably they would have enjoyed taking a hand in the proceedings, but when the observation of the proprieties recognized the affair as a private quarrel in which outsiders were not expected to take a hand.

It is comforting to learn that the Society of Arts and Sciences amiably agreed that a "Leaning Tower" poet, not a poetess, but that the world be deprived of its daily sensation, the society recklessly crashed into an unfortified universe this bomb of a problem: Should stage dancing be on geometric planes, or should rhythm and beauty be permitted to affect it?

The records of Sutter's Fort, California, have been recovered, complete and unimpaired, after having been lost almost three-quarters of a century. It has long been asserted and as long disputed that the first California gold to be found by a white man was picked up in a water ditch at Sutter's mill near the fort. Now, perhaps, the dispute can be settled by official records.

To close out the estate of an American whose industrial success made his name world famous, the "antiques" he had gathered were recently auctioned at prices ranging from a tenth to a twentieth of what the collector paid for them. In his business he employed highly expert talent to advise him; when he collected "antiques" he evidently was his own adviser.

Compensation.

A little while Love walked with me— I had not recked what joy might be— 'Till I heard the knowledge slip— So I cast aside my comradeship— And thrilled to every word and quip As if it voiced some memory.

Of loveliness he made me free— I hold the whole wide world in fee, To reach the stars was but to trip A little way.

And, though the wise ones made their plea Love would not hide; I could not see— 'Till I heard the knowledge slip— So I cast aside my comradeship— And thrilled to every word and quip As if it voiced some memory.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

The Artist's Signature.

Grave not, to offer to some reigning power

Though 'tis but of the hour, Deeming this must we do, to make our way

Until some Reckoning Day! For so it happens much the same to us As once to Socrates.

His story? Here it is in brief annexed. Reduced from Lucian's text:

He builds a lighthouse on a sharp fang'd reef

Where many came to grief When they would enter Alexandria's Bay—

He builds, and builds to stay! . . . Outside, the Pharos bore a monarch's name (Young lost of mocking Fable).

But mason work the marble's face o'er-laid.

And in some years betrayed! Then, gradually, but sure, there came to light.

Cut in the marble white, Another character, unshored before, From wave or from the shore: "I, Socrates, this Pharos did erect To them who do protect."

The Marston . . . These words outstanding wrought, Magic in all men's thought, But most the artist's—that the maker's craft

The last of all had laughed! Build to the Gods (if build we can). Care not

How long your name's forgot! Make of Obscurity a wily friend— Far in her shadow bend: Expediency—she, too, you hate so much Has her own saving thought . . . The work's your own, your signature in here.

O trust it to the Years! EDITH M. THOMAS.

Servants' Wages.

Unemployment Might Be Less With a Lower Scale of Pay.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The reason so many servants are out of employment, as I see it—and many with whom I have talked agree with me—is that wages have been and are ridiculously high. The employment office fees are beyond all reason.

The household servant has all food supplied, a good, comfortable room of her own and many privileges. If wages were cut in half servants would still be well off and all would find employment. Many employers who could afford to pay \$30 a month cannot afford to pay \$60 and therefore have to do without servants. I employed six servants in my own home but have had to reduce my staff to two. I should like to go back to six, but the present wage does not permit this.

HOUSEHOLDER.

New York, December 3.

Motor Car Speeding.

Let the Police Watch Where the Danger Really Is.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article headed "A Bad Motor Ordinance" was the best I ever read on this subject.

An ordinance punishing all speeding with a jail sentence would certainly open the doors to considerable bribery and blackmail.

As I see it, the reason for motor vehicle laws is to protect life. Why doesn't the city pay more attention to the wild trucks and taxicabs which dash through congested business streets? As it is the police make arrests in isolated parts of the city, in the parks and the suburban districts where the conscience of the average motorist tells him what he should do. But, no! This is where we find the officer alinking behind bushes or camouflaging himself to arrest a motorist who may go a few miles faster at this point. The judge in turn makes no distinction in such cases and the maximum fine is imposed.

C. F. DEGRAV.

New York, December 3.

Opinion of an Actor.

He Blames Managers for the Present Theatrical Situation.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a strolling player—emphasis on the strolling at present—I am interested in watching the cause and effect of the theatrical game and the wild lament of our present producers.

Mr. Brady announces that the theatre is facing a crisis and that a frank discussion of how to meet it is essential and asks the leading managers to meet and probe the situation. Let us hope that they will take off their blinders and look the situation in the face and realize that in this day and age the public is far more discerning than it has been given credit for being. The time has gone when because of personal interest any producer or group of producers can promote individual vanities or lean back and say "This is what they liked ten years ago."

It is appalling to note how many bad plays are being produced. Very often good plays are damned by their totally miscast company, owing to the ignorance of the manager, who should know his game but who is too lax to work at it and lets his assistants do the casting. Do managers know or do even the critics know whether it is the play or the impersonation of characters which is in fault when a production fails? Do they realize how one part thrown out of key changes the whole tone of the play?

No, my dear managers, you are at fault in not being alert and knowing your own game, or in letting personal greed creep into a big, noble profession, in not putting the right person in the right place. What a lot of unhappiness and misery you could avert by knowing what was needed in the first place. Consider the feelings of the actor: is there anything more humiliating than to be approached and accepted for a part that only the manager knows anything about—for it's seldom that they let you read a play these days—and then dismissed because the entire company because of the manager's lack of judgment?

To the successful knowledge of the theatre is required, and this wonderful city, the centre now of the world of art, is going to show managers that to get at the cause of the present situation they have got to go deeper than attributing it to the hard times.

A. S.

New York, December 3.

Two Martin Brothers.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your account of the death of Louis Martin, two statements are made which I should like to correct.

Louis Martin had but one brother, John B. Martin, and the two were never partners. John B. Martin was the sole owner of the Café Martin, from its start at Ninth Street and University Place to its close at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. CLARA A. MARTIN.

The Last Continent Spanner

Lord Mount Stephen's Death Recalls the Men Who Built the Railroads Linking the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By LOUIS A. SPRINGER.

With the recent death in England of Lord Mount Stephen, or, as Canada earlier knew him, George Stephen, there passed the last of the great transcontinental railway builders, those strong men who spanned the North American continent with roads of iron linking the Atlantic to the Pacific. Lord Mount Stephen's co-worker in the construction of the Canadian Pacific, Lord Strathcona, died seven years ago; James J. Hill, the friend of both these men and the moving spirit of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, lived until May, 1916; Collis P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins and Leland Stanford of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific; the Ames brothers, Oliver and Oakes, and Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific, and Cyrus Holladay, the father of the Atchafalaya, died years before, most of them even before the beginning of this century.

They were all big men, big in head and heart, men who could see vast opportunities, conceive great projects and carry them through despite all the obstacles which nature or their financial rivals placed in their way. Many of them went into the West when it was raw and new. George Stephen went from Scotland to Canada when it scarcely was more than making a start. Donald Smith, as the New World then knew Lord Strathcona, went into the almost unknown north and served years of apprenticeship with the Hudson's Bay Company before he finally became one of its resident governors. Huntington, Hopkins, Stanford and Crocker went to the Pacific coast in the early gold days, Holladay was on the Kansas prairies when the Territory was the bone of contention between the Jayhawkers and the proslavery men, and Hill had settled in the Northwest when St. Paul and Minneapolis were villages.

These men knew from personal observation and from contact with the people the country over which they were to build their roads. They not only spanned the nation with iron but they lived in their long allotment of life through all the various phases of its transportation, from the bark canoe of the Indian to the river steamboat, from the pony express to the fast mail, from the trail freight caravan to the luxurious express train of today.

Our first transcontinental railway, the Union Pacific, was brought before the public as far back as 1848, when Asa Whitney began making addresses upon the subject before State legislatures and memorializing Congress. Work was begun in 1863, by the Central Pacific building eastward from California and the Union Pacific Company building westward from Omaha. Huntington was the fiscal agent of the Central Pacific group and Crocker the pushing power behind the construction, he himself personally building much of the more difficult section of the road. Progress was more rapid on this portion of the road than on the eastern portion, for the Central was well up into the Sierra before the first forty miles of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Fremont was completed.

On May 10, 1869, the two lines met at Promontory Point, Utah, a point 690 miles east of Sacramento and 1,084 miles west of Omaha. The last tie, a piece of laurel wood from California, was put in position, a silver spike presented by Nevada and one of iron, silver and gold furnished by Arizona were driven and then came "the last spike," one of gold given by California. Five days later through trains began running over the road, the first transcontinental service.

The next transcontinental lines were the Southern Pacific, finished in 1881, from San Francisco to New Orleans; two years later, the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon; then the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé from Kansas City to San Diego, followed by the Great Northern from St. Paul to Seattle and Westminster, British Columbia, in

scattered from one end of the country to the other. Granting that the crop will be eight million bales, with this year's carry-over of not much over six million bales of spinnable cotton, making fourteen million bales, this will barely meet a normal consumption.

You can be assured that there is no hope for many years to come of any thing like a normal crop, because the life at home policy is being put into effect in the South. Farmers are making food and feed crops the first consideration, leaving only a third or at most half of their acreage to cotton. W. M. STEELE, Secretary American Cotton Association, Louisiana Division.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 30.

Archery Practice.

While autumn showers thresh the mountain lake, Each silver drop descending, arrow-swift, I watch about its stroke a target mark. Of ripples that in burnished circles lift, So every time with faultless marksmanship, From myriad tiny bows the missiles fly, Each through the dimpling bull's-eye sure to slip.

Augments the perfect score unerringly. If it creates its target with its blow. Why not then such an obvious lesson mark?

And mend my shooting from a random bow? My vain, comments, sallies, shafts of wit, Henceforth shall mark the bull's-eye where they hit! ELIOT WHITE.

Our Supply of Cotton.

A Southern Estimate Puts It at Fourteen Million Bales.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: While the estimated carryover of cotton this year was 9,124,000, it is generally agreed that a goodly proportion of this is unspinnable cotton. We are all agreed that the consumption of raw cotton is rapidly approaching normal, and we are all agreed that a carryover of three million bales is necessary to represent mill stocks and odds and ends

An Attack by Kurds.

A Statement by the Minister From Persia.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Being in New York I noticed in your paper of yesterday a despatch from London repeating a telegram to the London Times from Tabriz, Persia, concerning the alleged indignities by Persian raiders on three American women.

The incident to which this item apparently refers occurred nearly two months ago and was duly reported at the time in the press. The facts are as follows:

Some members of the American Lutheran Mission in Tabriz had expressed a desire to go to Saadabad, near the Turco-Persian frontier. They were repeatedly warned by the Governor-General of the Persian province of Azerbaijan that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey owing to some local disturbance created by Kurdish tribes which dwell on the border line between Asiatic Turkey and my country. The members of the party, however, obstinately disregarded all advice and carried out their plan, taking responsibility for any accidents upon themselves.

I have no information of any women having been molested, but I know that my Government did everything possible first to dissuade them from going and then, when they insisted, to afford them protection and to bring them back safely to Tabriz.

This information coming from London is particularly surprising to me because I see no reason why it should be considered as having any news value at this time, and I confess that it looks to me almost as part of a campaign to give a wrong impression of conditions in the country which I have the honor to represent. HUSSEIN KHAN ALAI, Persian Minister.

New York, December 3.

An Atom of Immortality.

The Ruling Principle in the Community That Is Man.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I submit that no fact throws more light on the subject of the immortality of the soul than the discovery that matter and energy are but different aspects of the same fundamental entity. The connection between this entity and mind stuff lies in the fact that thought and feeling are forms of energy.

Biologists and scientists generally contend that our whole mental life is the joint result of the combined activities of myriads and myriads of infinitesimal nerve cells or soul cells every one of which is an independent living person specializing in mentation and banded together to build and to preserve a man. In other words, they look upon a man as only apparently an individual but in reality a collection of individuals, a community. Where and how the transition is effected from the manifoldness of the collisions of the myriads and myriads of the individuals to the unity of personality they do not say.

On the contrary, we believe that this unity is a result of the fact that the various atoms vibrate in unison with each other, presided over by a particular atom which is our personality or its substratum. We are conscious of only one personality, but being in touch with all the others we share their experiences as they do ours, though neither we nor they may know the origin of these experiences.

It is hard to believe in a multiplicity of personalities ruled by a single personality? Is it not more in conformity with the facts and with common sense than that countless millions of units residing in that part of the brain called the fold of Broca lead it over all the rest of this many-headed community occupying the muscular and other systems and the sense organs?